

## A TRAIN'S FATAL PLUNGE.

### IT GOES THROUGH A BRIDGE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Locomotive Got Across Safely, But Four Wagner Cars Plunged Into the Stream—Many Persons Killed or Injured—The Scene at the Wreck.

The Chicago limited express train for Boston broke through a frail iron bridge on the Boston and Albany Railroad one mile and a half east of Chester, Mass., at noon, and four Wagner cars were crushed, killing fourteen or fifteen persons, fatally injuring several others, while at least twenty were badly hurt. The wreck is the worst ever known on the road. The bridge was built in 1874, and was not strong enough to carry the weight of the big locomotives and the passenger cars when they were putting on the plates were at dinner when the crash came. The locomotive passed over the structure, but was smashed, the water tank being thrown a long distance.

The buffet car, two sleepers and a dining car were smashed to kindling wood when they struck the stream twenty feet below, but the big coaches and a smoker in the rear did not leave the track. The dead are: Miss Emma Delaney, Columbus, Ohio; M. C. Ives, Chicago; T. Everett Sedgewick, Palmer, Mass.; James McManus, Springfield, Mass.; J. H. Murray, Greenfield, N. Y.; baggage master, George H. Morse, Boston, Wagner car conductor; J. C. Stackpole, Hartford, Conn.; R. C. Hitchcock, Bellows Falls, N. H.; President of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company; Thomas Kelly, Boston, blanket manufacturer; Miss Susie Cuttler, Boston; Mrs. C. B. Smith, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. S. Winchell, New York; a woman, name unknown, plainly dressed, apparently about twenty-five years of age.

Several of the wounded were hurt so seriously that they would die. The train was seven minutes late at Chester, and the railroad hands say it was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour when it struck the first of the bridge. The locomotive seemed to jump across the bridge, as the trusses collapsed and fell over to the south.

The bridge was built in 1874. It was a pre-war lattice structure 221 feet long. It stretched across the west branch of the Westfield River.

The ill-fated train was one of the fastest expresses on the road, stopping only at Springfield, Mass. It carries the largest engine and best cars of any train running west of Springfield.

The scene of the accident is but a short distance below Chester, and is just below the steep grade going up the mountain. Word was carried to the village promptly, and the people did their best to care for the injured.

Two wrecking trains left Springfield immediately after the accident. On the second train were Medical Examiner Brock and Dr. Seely, of Springfield.

Superintendent Cone, of Chester, who has charge of the mountain division of the road, took charge of the wreck, and with the assistance of the engine and the section hands did much toward clearing away the wreck before the arrival of the wreckers from Springfield. The physicians of Huntington arrived on the scene and did much to relieve the sufferings of the injured.

The heroes of the work of rescue were Doctor George L. Wood, of Collinsville, who went to the train to meet his wife, and the colored porters and waiters, who, although their faces were bruised and cut and covered with blood, they did splendid work.

The hospital was a group of apple trees in an adjoining orchard. The wounded were taken to O. teams arrived with loads of straw, cushions, bedding and food. The wounded were soon removed to the houses of N. A. Harwood, Washington, Mass., and J. C. Crocker, Springfield, Mass. The ground around the wreck was covered with red blankets from an adjoining stable.

The dead were many of them horribly mangled, heads crushed in, limbs torn, and often only recognizable from the clothing. The injured were conveyed in a special train to Boston.

## IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

It Passes the British House of Commons by Thirty-Four Majority.

The British House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Home Rule bill by thirty-four majority, the vote being 301 to 267.

Mr. Gladstone was the first to record his vote and Mr. Morley was the last. Each received an ovation, as also did Mr. Balfour. When the figures were announced the Irish members sprang to their feet and cheered wildly, waving hats, handkerchiefs and the like.

Members raised counter-cries and shouts of "Resign!" "Resign!" The House then adjourned.

Immediately afterward the sitting of the House of Lords was resumed, and five minutes later the Home Rule bill passed the first reading in that body.

The object of the Home Rule bill is to establish a legislative body in Dublin for the conduct of both legislation and administration in Ireland distinct from Imperial affairs. The bill, in detail, provides for a Legislature for Ireland, consisting of the Queen and two houses—the Senate and the House of Commons.

The Senate will consist of the Queen and the House of Commons. The Senate will have the power of vetoing or amending any bill passed by the House of Commons, and the House of Commons will have the power of vetoing or amending any bill passed by the Senate.

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## LATER NEWS.

Many closed mills and factories in various parts of the Eastern and Middle States are resuming operations.

THOMAS GLEASON, a New York policeman, while on duty on Broadway, was run over and almost instantly killed by a cab.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON delivered the address of welcome at the citizens' reception to the officers and delegates of the G. A. R. National Encampment at Indianapolis.

Governor McKinley opened the Republican State campaign in Ohio with a speech at South Salem.

A World's Fair express train collided with a freight train in Indiana: one man was killed and six injured. On the same day two men were killed and a third fatally injured in a collision between two trains at Hardin, Ohio.

Iowa Prohibitionists and Populists held their State Conventions on the same day at Des Moines. The former nominated L. S. Coffin for Governor, and the latter named for that office E. A. Ott.

SEVENTEEN persons were drowned by the capsizing of a lighter while watching a fire at Rotterdam, Holland.

MANY people were injured during a panic caused by a fire in an Ostend (Belgium) theatre.

LIEUTENANT PEARLY'S Arctic expedition has arrived at Bowdoin Bay, Greenland, and begun preparations for passing the winter there.

The New York Grand Jury has indicted Miss Emma Goldman for making anarchistic speeches.

Mrs. VENZEL VOJACEK, her ten-year-old son Willie, and A. Novack, a friend, died at Newark, N. J., from the effects of eating oysters in mistake for mushrooms.

MASSACHUSETTS Prohibitionists have nominated a State ticket headed by Rev. Louis A. Banks, of Boston, for Governor. The People's Party have also put a ticket in the field, with George H. Cary, of Lynn, the gubernatorial candidate.

THIRTEEN men were injured by a gas explosion in a mine at Shelbyville, Ind.

W. F. CROW was killed by J. B. Burke at Rocky Comfort, Texas, in a dispute about a corncock pile. Clint Crow fatally wounded Burke and was killed by the latter.

VIRGINIA Prohibitionists have nominated Colonel J. R. Miller for Governor.

The Maryland Republican State Convention, at Baltimore, nominated Joshua Horner, Jr., for Comptroller. The Minneapolis platform was reaffirmed and the Harrison Administration commended.

In a report to the State Department, Levi W. Meyers, American Consul at Victoria, B. C., estimated that the total catch of seal during the season of 1893, British and American, and including both sides of the Pacific, will reach at least 100,000 skins. The total sealing fleet of this year was about ninety-two vessels, of which thirty-two cleared from San Francisco, six from Seattle and fifty-four from Victoria.

The Pan-American Medical Congress, in session at the National Capital, adopted a resolution urging the suspension of immigration from cholera-infected ports. The delegates visited the White House, and were presented to President Cleveland.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has nominated C. H. Dickinson to be Surveyor-General of Louisiana. He also sent to the Senate a number of recess appointments, including the name of Postmaster Carr, of Philadelphia, and several army promotions.

GOVERNMENT receipts are running lower than at any time since the war.

In the British House of Lords the Duke of Argyll and others spoke in opposition to the Irish Home Rule bill; Baron Playfair defended it.

ACHANESE pirates from the Island of Sumatra captured the private steamer of the Chinese Consul at Penang. Twenty-four men aboard were murdered, fifteen were seriously wounded and \$20,000 fell into the pirates' hands.

## NEW YORK'S DAY.

The Empire State Celebrates at the Chicago Fair.

Words of praise for the Chicago Fair and of New York's interest in the Exposition were spoken by Chauncey M. Depew and Governor Flower in the Empire State Building.

The occasion was the celebration of New York day at the Fair. The exercises began with the national ceremony at 11 o'clock, and ended late at night with a banquet and formal ball in honor of the Governor and the distinguished persons who accompanied him to Chicago.

No State fete given on the World's Fair grounds have there been so many distinguished representatives of the State in attendance. There was Governor Flower and his staff, the members of the State and city legislatures, and a host of State and city officials, politicians and prominent citizens.

The address of welcome was made by Mr. Depew, who spoke on behalf of the Board of General Managers. He praised the Fair and the Empire State Building, and the Governor responded at length. The Governor was followed by Governor-General Davis, after which Joseph O'Connor, of Rochester (N. Y.) Post-Express, read an original poem.

At the conclusion of the exercises Governor Flower held a public reception. At 5 o'clock, p. m., the Empress of Lady Manners entertained Governor Flower and his staff at tea, when a handsome silk flag was presented to the Governor.

The great event of the day, however, was the reception in the evening given to the Governor by the New York managers. For this occasion the magnificent State Building was gorgeously illuminated according to a design furnished by Depew. In the illuminations the columns were lined with green fairy lamps, the windows with amber, the coping with red, white and blue, and above this was a string of ruby lamps. Japanese lanterns were strung from the gable ends to the earth, and the exterior walls, flower beds, and trees were richly decorated.

The largest number of lights ever placed on a building of this size.

There was also a grand display of fireworks, the most brilliant pyrotechnical display yet given at the Fair. The aerial effects were particularly gorgeous and elaborate. The special set pieces were the facade of the New York State Building and a portrait of Governor Flower.

## TRAIN ROBBERS AT WORK.

They Kill an Express Messenger and Rob the Passengers.

Three robbers boarded the Western express on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad at Mount Valley, Kansas, and while one of the men covered the engineer and fireman, the other two tried to enter the express car, which the messenger, C. A. Chapman, looked against.

When the messenger saw the robbers, he fired the contents of his rifle into the car, but they were unable to open the safe. The robbers then fled, and the messenger was able to give up their watches and money, thus securing about \$200 in money and a number of gold watches.

## OUR NEIGHBOR'S EXHIBIT.

CANADA'S PRODUCTS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Natural and Developed Resources of the Country Artistically Exhibited—Agricultural Products, Ores, Coal and Manufactures From the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Canada has made a display at the World's Fair which admirably serves its purpose of illustrating the natural and developed resources of her own vast territory. No display of the kind has ever been made in the history of the Exposition, and the Canadian exhibit is a masterpiece of art and science.

Each building contains a comprehensive exhibit, installed according to the best methods that could be employed, to make it attractive. Possessed of resources so nearly similar to those of this country, that slight distinctions can be drawn, Canada has been animated by the spirit of competition more keenly, perhaps, than any other Nation represented at Jackson Park.

She has given special attention to the display of her agricultural products, upon which she prides herself most. She has not neglected, either, the treasures hidden beneath her broad domain, as can be seen in the Mining Building.

Great care has been taken by the Dominion officials to properly present the display in the Agricultural Building. A beautiful court covering 7000 square feet and rising twenty-five feet from the floor, stands, a model of its kind, on the north side of the center aisle.

It is surrounded by a handsome trophy and by a large stuffed deer from the Rocky Mountains. The curtain which surrounds the court on four sides is made entirely of grain and straw tastefully and artistically arranged.

DISPLAYS BY PROVINCES.

At the west corner of the court, Ontario, the banner province of the Dominion, has a large and tastefully arranged display. A handsome pavilion, made entirely of cereals and grain, from the Ontario Government Agricultural College at Guelph, is admired by all visitors. Samples of grain in glass jars constitute a beautiful trophy which rises to a height of fully thirty-five feet.

The display of grain and cereals from the province of Quebec is one of the most beautiful in the section.

There is a good display of agricultural machinery, steam engines and pumps, which are two staples of the province. The display of grain and cereals from the great grain-growing areas of the northwest show the splendid quality and extensive variety of these staples from the storehouses of the Dominion. There is also a splendid exhibit of furs and stuffed birds which adds largely to the attractiveness of the display.

The maritime provinces of the Dominion show splendid exhibits of fish and shellfish. Here is the mammoth Canadian cheese which attracts general attention. There is also a display of biscuits, cheese, mineral and sardine waters, and a host of other products of the Dominion.

Canada has outdone her mother country in the neat and pretty curtains she has erected around her section in the Manufactures Building. The section is on the west side of Columbia Avenue, with Great Britain on her north, Denmark on the south, and Belgium on the east across the avenue. Every foot of the 16,000 square feet of space is filled with manufactured goods from all parts of Canada.

There are a great many lines of manufactured products in the Canadian court which will compare favorably with those of the other nations. The cotton kingdom of the Dominion has been at work in the Dominion, and in two long, well-finished native wood cases.

With these cases are also arranged many of the products of the Canadian cotton mills. Cotton fabrics of all kinds are shown, and textile goods occupy a prominent place. Tweeds, meltons, braids and tricot goods are also extensively exhibited. Gloves, hosiery, underwear and ready-made clothing are tastefully arranged in glazed cases made of Canadian elm, birch and cherry. Two very pretty sets of ready-made clothing are also on display.

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The showing of nickel and nickel ore from the Lake Superior district of Ontario is one which has attracted universal attention, not only of mining experts but of naval officers. The quality of these ores can best be indicated by the results of the recent tests made by the naval departments of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, in which Canadian nickel was found to have the greatest power of resistance, and was by far the most suitable for the purpose of making armor plates for improved war vessels.

A FINE DISPLAY OF FRUITS.

The display which Canada makes in the Horticultural Building is one of the most important and attractive in that department of the Fair. The exhibit from the Dominion is devoted to fruit, vegetables and wine exhibits. An interesting feature of this splendid display of fruit is that Canada not only exhibits in the variety and quality of the harder fruits peculiar to a Northern country, but her pears, peaches and the small fruits from Western Ontario are of that firm, juicy character which at once places them in the first rank of the fruit of the world.

The province of Ontario has a large exhibit of over five hundred plates, embracing thirty-eight varieties of apples in a fresh state and 1400 bottles of various kinds of preserved fruits. In the center of the court is a display of fruits from the Government central experimental farm at Ottawa.

The province of Quebec has been more successful in the display of fresh winter apples, of which there are over seventy varieties. Nova Scotia's display of the different varieties of apples from the famous Annapolis Valley is a masterpiece of art and science.

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## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The New York Republican State Convention will be held at Syracuse on October 6, the day after the Democrats open their State Convention in Saratoga.

The coroner's jury at Newtown, N. Y., fixed the blame for the recent terrible disaster on the Long Island Railroad on Robert J. Knott, the towerman in charge of tower No. 5.

A DEATH from Asiatic cholera occurred at Jersey City, N. J., and Supervising Surgeon-General W. H. Henshaw, of the Marine Hospital service, came on from Washington to establish National quarantine regulations for the control of every other case that might arise.

DR. ADOLF STOECKER, ex-courier preacher of Germany, founder of the German Christian Social party and well known as the leader of the anti-Semites in the German Reichstag, arrived in New York a few days ago, and proceeded to Chicago.

ACTION upon orders from Secretary Carlisle, Postmaster-General Day has ousted John J. Davanport, Chief Federal Supervisor of Elections, from his quarters in the New York Postoffice.

JAROS DAY was extensively celebrated in New York and other Eastern cities with large parades, picnics and speeches.

The cornerstone of the fifty-thousand dollar Memorial Church to the late Jay Gould was laid at Roxbury, N. Y., his early home, by his oldest son, George Gould.

DR. ROBERT A. LAMBERTSON, President of Lehigh University, died suddenly at Bethlehem, Penn.

THE Ohio Wool-Growers' Association, at its annual meeting in Columbus, adopted resolutions in opposition to free wool.

Governor MATTHEWS, of Indiana, ordered militia to be held in readiness to stop a contemplated riot at Roby, Ind.

The latest estimates of the loss of life during the recent storm along the South Carolina coast put the number of victims at from 1000 to 2000, mostly colored people.

The three children of Jacob Claiborne, living near the "Exposition" site, were killed while their parents were absent.

GEORGE P. ELLIOTT, a cousin of ex-Congressman Elliott, saved the lives of eleven persons in the recent storm on the Carolina coast.

DOCTOR T. TRACER GRAVES, awaiting his second trial for the murder of Mrs. Josephine B. Graves, died at the County Jail at Denver, Col.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND spoke on the relations of the Catholic Church to labor before the Labor Congress in Chicago.

CHARLES COMMISSIONER NOLAN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., fell from the "Exposition" Flyer near Cleveland, Ohio, and was killed.

In a fight between a United States Marshal's posse and the Dalton gang of desperadoes in Kansas three of the former and two of the latter were killed.

WASHINGTON.

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, the senior Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, has been placed on the retired list on account of age.

The President has approved a bill in aid of the California Midwinter International Exposition, and a joint resolution to make the Oklahoma Territory Law applicable to the Cherokee Strip.

FIGURES as to the Government's receipts and expenditures during July and August indicate that there will be a deficit of \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year.

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ESTANISLAO S. ZERILLON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to the United States, has resigned. President Cleveland has accepted his resignation, and has appointed to the post, J. M. Smith, of New Mexico, to be Secretary of New Mexico.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of Henry C. Stuart, of Denver, to be Secretary of Legation in Guatemala and Honduras and Consul-General in Mexico, and has appointed to the post, J. M. Smith, of New Mexico, to be Secretary of New Mexico.

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## G. A. R. VETERANS IN LINE.

THE ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Parade Reviewed by Ex-President Harrison—25,000 Men March Through a Double Wall of Spectators—Features of the Parade Applauded.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF G. A. WEISBERG.

The National Encampment brought a crowd of not less than 200,000 persons to the city. The parade began at 11 o'clock in the morning and the last part passed the reviewing stand at 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon. Allowance, however, must be made for an hour's delay about noon. The parade, as arranged, provided for hundreds of the veterans who did not take part because of the long distance they would have to travel in the heat and dust. The veterans who did not march were as many as those who did, and the number of marchers, on a conservative estimate, was from 20,000 to 25,000. Among the notable persons in the line were General J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio; General Lewis Wallace, who marched with the McPherson Post of Crawfordsville; George Wilder, of the Kansas Wilder's Brigade; and Commanders B. B. Beath, Wagner, Kuntz, Vandervoort and Palmer.

It was a veritable double Chinese wall of humanity through which the old soldiers passed in the three miles from start to finish. Along the entire route the spectators were massed from the ropes next to the building line, spreading over law